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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 21, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The Secretary of the Navy last week awarded a contract to the Newport News Ship and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Va., for building two gunboats at a cost of $280,000 each.

Statistics just issued show that during the past year but 21 passengers and 9 employees, 30 persons in all, were killed in railroad accidents in Great Britain and Ireland. In the same period nearly 900,000,000 of passengers were carried.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the exports of cotton from the United States during the month of November, 1893, amounted to 479,731,078 pounds, valued at $38,775,868, and in November, 1892, 459,397,094 pounds, valued at $38,441,837.

The annual report of the State Board of Education was made last week. The receipts of the educational fund for the year ending November 30 were $31,087.19, made up as follows: Entries of vacant lands, $3,946.63; corporation tax, $625; interest on bonds, $4,330; sales swamp lands, $22,185 56. The disbursements were $26,433.11, for an investment of State bonds.

An English authority, in speaking of heavy guns, says that the 110-ton gun, 16½-inch bore, will fire ninety-five ordinary rounds, after which the gun is unfit for further service. The 67-ton, 13½-inch bore, will fire 127 rounds, and the 45-ton gun, 12 inches bore, will fire 150 rounds before becoming useless. The cost of the British 110-ton gun is $82,500; that of the 67-ton gun is $54,500, and that of the 45-ton gun $31,500.

In the future no news as to pardon of convicts, etc., will be given out at the executive department, says the Raleigh News and Observer. Gov. Carr says the law requires that this information shall be given the Legislature bi-annually, with the cause of clemency, etc. He says he sees no reason why, when a convict is pardoned, notice should be given all over the State that he is a criminal; but that punishment should cease when the pardon is issued and the man be given a chance to make something of himself.

A large and curious white owl held captive on board the Red Star line steamship Pennsylvania, which recently arrived from Antwerp, creates a great deal of interest among all having any business on board the ship, and has become quite a pet among the sailors. The strange visitor came on board the Pennsylvania when about 1,400 miles off from the English coast. It flew into the rigging of the Pennsylvania early in the morning in an exhausted state and had, no doubt, been carried off from the coast in a gale of wind.

The Bank of France is not entirely free from apprehension regarding the ability of the burglar, and guards itself in a very careful manner. Every day, when the money is put into the vaults in the cellar, masons are waiting, and at once wall up the doors with hydraulic mortar. Water is then turned on and kept running until the cellar is flooded. A burglar would thus have to work in a diving suit and break down a cement wall before he could even start to loot the vaults. When the officers arrive next morning the water is drawn off, the masonry is torn down and the vaults opened.

The Laurinburg Exchange very sensibly says: Congress should lose no time in making the Wilson tariff bill a law. It is not a perfect measure, but it is such a great improvement on the McKinley law that it should be put into effect at the earliest possible time, as the sooner the period of business stagnation which necessarily accompanies the change is over the better it will be. That prosperity will follow the adoption of the new tariff, and that it will be general prosperity, not the prosperity of the favored classes, is as certain as that day follows night. But Democrats must remember that this prosperity will not come until the new law is an accomplished fact.

There are 12,690,152 families in the United States, according to the census of 1890, says the Wilmington Messenger. The wealth is put at $60,000,000,000—sixty thousand millions. A goodly sum. How is this vast amount distributed? Mr. S. K. Holmes discusses this in Political Science Quarterly. We quote: "We are now prepared to characterize the concentration of wealth in the United States by stating that 20 per cent. of it is owned by 3-100 of 1 per cent. of the families; 51 per cent. by 9 per cent. of the families (not including millionaires); 71 per cent. by 9 per cent. of the families (including millionaires); and 29 per cent. by 91 per cent of the families.

Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., bankers and cotton commission merchants, of New York, with a view of obtaining the most reliable information concerning the probable yield of cotton for this year, addressed a circular letter to the most responsible bankers, merchants, cotton factors, buyers, planters and gin owners in every cotton section of the United States, requesting estimates. They received 1,655 letters in response, dated December 8th and 9th, giving estimates by States as follows: Alabama, 681,887 bales; Arkansas, 677,340; Florida, 43,000; Georgia, 876,908; Louisiana, 493,467; Mississippi, 929,422; North Carolina, 343,968; South Carolina, 498,809; Tennessee, 292,586; Texas, 1,840,614; various, 75,000. Total crop of the United States, 6,753,001.

The directors of the Germania Club, of Chicago, refused last week, by a vote of two to four, to allow an oil painting of Gov. Altgeld to be hung on the walls of the club house and refused to receive the painting for any purpose whatever. This decision was made notwithstanding the Governor had been invited to speak at a banquet of the club. When the Governor heard of the club's action he refused to attend the banquet. Carl Buenz, the German consul at Chicago, and Dr. Emil Richter, representative of the German World's Fair commissioners, who were to respond to toasts at the banquet, both announced that they would not speak if the affair was to be an ovation to Altgeld. All of this opposition to the Governor is on account of his pardon of the Chicago anarchists. He had some friends in the club, however, and these have resigned on account of the insult to him.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The chief engineer of an electric company in Pittsburg, Pa., was killed by an electric shock. ——The arrest of Col. Geo. J. Rice in Chattanooga on the charge of forgery brought to light a systematic plan of swindling on his part. ——Mrs. Gilbert Tennant and her 5-year-old son were run over by an electric street car in Augusta, Ga., and the boy was instantly killed. An excited crowd wanted to lynch the conductor and motorman, but were soon pacified. ——It is said the Tillmanites in Congress will oppose the confirmation of Judge Simonton on account of his Dispensary law decision. ——The French authorities anticipate more bomb throwing. All foreign Anarchists in France will be arrested immediately. ——Judge Barnard's decision in the contempt case growing out of defiance of injunctions issued by him on election day, is that the Gravesend judges of election shall be imprisoned thirty days and pay fines of $250. ——Ralph Crossmire was hanged in Pennsylvania Thursday for killing his mother. ——In a case from Bladen county the Supreme court sustains the constitutionality of the Confederate Pension act. —— The Governor offers rewards of $100 each for the arrest of Charles Hensley and Jack Norton, of Madison county, charged with murder. ——In accordance with the request contained in the late Bishop Lyman's will, his remains were interred in Oakwood cemetery, Raleigh. —— Minister Thompson at Rio announces that the United States will protect her commerce against encroachments of the insurgents. —— The Kearsage has been ordered to destroy derelicts in the course of vessels between New York and Key West. ——England will join this Government in destroying derelicts on the high seas. ——In the recent Virginia campaign the Henrico county delegate was offered money by the Martin people "to aid him in his campaign" if he would vote against Gen. Lee for the Senate, which he refused. ——Commissioner Lyman has resigned as president of the Civil Service commission, but will remain on the commission. He will be succeeded in the presidency by Commissioner Proctor. ——Secretary Carlisle has called for the resignations of twenty-four occupants of Presidential positions in the Treasury Department service, including collectors of customs at Newbern, N. C., Beaufort, S. C., and Brunswick, Ga. ——Patrick & Son, private bankers of Pittsburg, have suspended. ——The London Lancet says the influenza is increasing in virulence in Great Britain and has increased the death rate in several cities. ——It is said the police have discovered atrocious dynamite plots in Ireland. ——The police have discovered an Anarchist plot in Paris. ——There are 10,000 cases of influenza in the province of Rhine Hesse. ——J. J. Corbett was given a grand reception upon his arrival at Jacksonville. ——Three lynchings in three days are reported from Dallas county, Ala. ——The Williams-Settle contested election case, from North Carolina, is being considered by the House elections committee. ——The safe of the national bank at Llano, Texas, was blown to pieces and robbed of all the currency in it and a part of the gold, amounting to $6,000 or $8,000. The robbers took no silver. ——The defeat of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and the selection of Mr. Thomas S. Martin for United States Senator by the Democrats of the Virginia Legislature, has caused much feeling. Lee's friends charge fraud and there is much criticism and very bitter feeling on both sides. ——Fire at Troy, Ala., destroyed several stores and a warehouse with 900 bales of cotton. Loss, $40,000 with little insurance. ——The Virginia Legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the charges of corrupt methods in the election of members on consideration of their votes for Martin for U. S. Senator. ——A Buenos Ayres dispatch says it is stated that the rebel war-ships now completely blockade Rio de Janeiro and Santos. A number of failures of merchants in San Paulo have occurred. —— Mr. John L. Porter, formerly Chief Naval Constructor in the Confederate States Navy, and the projector and builder of the famous iron-clad ram Virginia (Merrimac), died at his home in Portsmouth, Va., Thursday night, aged eighty years. ——Ex-Governor Jacob B. Jackson, of West Virginia, died suddenly at Parkersburg, sitting in his chair. He was born in 1828. ——A fire which broke out in the furniture store building of Henry Thosen & Bro., Third avenue and Forty-ninth street, New York, destroyed nearly $500,000 worth of property in less than an hour from the time of its discovery. The conflagration was unattended so far as known by loss of life, though one man whose name is unknown is said to be missing. ——Two negroes were hanged in Maryland for the murder of their captain on board his vessel last June. —— Laura Annie Huggins, convicted at Norfolk for pension frauds was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. She had drawn two pensions from 1864. ——The value of our exports of cotton for November was $38,775,868, against $38,441,827 for November 1892. —— The Durham Supply company, the largest mercantile concern in Durham, N. C., has failed as a consequence of the assignment of B. L. Duke. ——Bradstreet's says that aside from moderate improvement in certain lines at a few cities, general trade is as dull as before; that general trade is of smaller volume than generally at this season; that the holiday trade has fallen far below expectations; that demands for contributions for idle workmen in many Eastern cities is a feature of this holiday season; that prices of cereals, meats, iron and steel and sugar are lower; that the large accumulation of money in large cities shows the stagnation in trade. ——Business failures last week, as reported by Dunn & Co., number 339, against 279 for the same week last year. ——At an execution in Maryland the crowd pulled down the fence around the scaffold. ——The Crane Iron company has gone into liquidation and 800 men are made idle. ——The jury in the case of the State of Louisiana against the Olympic club find in favor of the defendant, legalizing glove contests. ——A span of the bridge at Louisville, Ky., gave way and fifty-one men were thrown into the river. Sixteen were killed. ——The will of the late Bishop Lyman was probated Saturday. After providing for his widow he leaves property to St. Augustine college, the diocese of North Carolina, the Church of the Good Shepherd at Raleigh and the Thompson Orphanage at Charlotte. ——Two houses were burned at Florence, S. C., Friday night. Both fires were incendiary. ——English detectives are co-operating with the French Government in the expulsion of Anarchists from France.

The Law as to Sunday Observance.

Judge Winston in Biblical Recorder.]

In the year 1676, while Charles II was king of England, the original statute relating to the observance of Sunday was passed. In the year 1741, the same act in substance, was passed by the law-makers in North Carolina. Our old Revised Statutes, chapter 118, section 1, provided that all and every person or persons whatsoever shall, on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, carefully apply themselves to the duties of religion and piety, and that no tradesman, artificer, planter, laborer or other person whatsoever, shall, upon the land or water, do or exercise any labor, business or work, of their ordinary callings (works of necessity and charity only excepted) on the Lord's day aforesaid, on pain that every person so offending, being of the age of 14 or upwards, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar.

In the year 1857, one Henry Easley, a horse trader by profession, on a Sunday sold to James K. Melvin a horse, warranting the horse to be "sound and healthy." Melvin claimed that the horse was not sound or healthy, and sued Easley for deceit and false warranty. Among other defences put up by Easley was that the trade was void, having been made on Sunday.

Our Supreme Court then consisted of Pearson, Battle and Manly, and the question was so vexed that three opinions were filed, Judge Battle's being a dissenting opinion.

Judge Pearson attempted to apply the reductio ad absurdum by saying that "if the defendant's contention be true, then horse traders may cheat with impunity, provided always that it may be done on the Lord's day!" The opinion of the court was largely formed by the fact that the trade was a private one and in a private place.

Ours is a Christian country, but Christianity is not established by law, and the genius of our free institutions requires that Church and State should ever be kept separate. When the act compels people to observe the Lord's day and "apply themselves to the duties of religion and piety" on that day, and thereby prohibits labor which is done in private and which does not offend public decency or disturb the religious devotion of others, the power of the Legislature is exceeded by force of the declaration of rights: "All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." So spoke the court and Melvin recovered his damages. Pearson further illustrated the point in this wise: "So the case of a lawyer who sits in his room and makes a lawbook, or writes a deed, or a merchant who, in his counting room, posts his books, or an old lady who sits by her fire side and knits, if done on Sunday, comes within the words of the statute. But my opinion is that the statute is void and inoperative in respects to cases of this kind, and that its operation is confined to manual, visible or noisy labor, such as is calculated to disturb other people; for example, keeping an open shop, or working a blacksmith's anvil," etc.

The law was conceded to be otherwise in England where the Church and the State are one.

In consequence of this decision, no doubt, this law was changed and now reads this way: "On the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, no tradesman, &c., shall do or exercise any labor, business or work of his ordinary calling—works of necessity and charity alone excepted—nor employ himself in hunting, fishing or fowling, nor use any game, sport or play upon pain of paying one dollar." And the next section of The Code makes it a misdemeanor to hunt on Sunday.

In 1843 one Williams, in Martin county, was indicted for making his hands work in the field on Sunday. But our court says that a profanation of the Sabbath by performing labor on that day is not an indictable offense in this State. They congratulate the State that cases of the kind so seldom arise in North Carolina, Williams, no doubt, could have been made to pay the penalty of one dollar, but it was sought to punish him severely for a supposed violation of the common law.

One may be arrested in our State for crime on Sunday but no civil process can be served on Sunday, nor can one be arrested in a civil action on Sunday.

It is thought that railroads ought not to be allowed to run on Sunday. The difficulty in stopping them is that the State might interfere with the United States in the matter of carrying the mails, if the mail train were not permitted to run on Sunday. A freight car cannot be loaded or unloaded on Sunday. Nor can it travel on Sunday unless it began its journey on Saturday, when it may go until 9 o'clock Sunday morning in order to reach its journey's end. But Sunday, by our act, embraces only that portion of the day from sunrise to sunset.

Such Sundays as are experienced on the continent of Europe must be greatly demoralizing. Public laws, however, cannot make people keep holy the Sabbath day. Respect for the Sabbath must begin with the child, and must be taught him by the precept and example of its parents. Indeed, the home ought to be the nursery of the virtues. It ought to be made attractive enough to keep the old and young away from questionable places of pleasure or amusement on Monday as well as Sunday.

For the benefit of judges, lawyers, suitors and witnesses, our Superior Courts ought to open on Tuesday. Our Supreme Court does not sit Mondays. In our sister State, Virginia, court convenes on Tuesday.

The next Legislature ought to make the change.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The New Silver Bill.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Finance committee, has introduced a bill for the coinage of silver dollars, the retirement of small denominations of gold and paper money, and for other purposes. Following is its text:

Be it enacted, etc., that the seigniorage, profit fund, which has resulted in the coinage of silver bullion under the acts of February 28th, 1878, and July 14th, 1890, or which would result in the coinage of such bullion, shall be coined into silver dollars of standard weight and fineness, with full legal tender quality, at the rate of not less than $2,000,000 per month, and such dollars shall be covered into the treasury.

Section 2. That when all the seigniorage, or profit fund bullion specified in the first section of this act, shall have been coined as directed, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase each month silver bullion at the market value in quantities sufficient to coin no less than $2,000,000 each and every month; and he is hereby directed to coin the said bullion monthly, as fast as purchased, into standard silver dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3. That, when any paper circulating notes or certificates of whatsoever character, of denominations less than $10, issued under authority of the United States, except National bank notes or certificates redeemable only in silver dollars, shall be received at the treasury or any sub-treasury, they shall not be issued, but shall be assorted, counted and recorded, and immediately destroyed in accordance with the existing provisions of law; and as rapidly as said notes or certificates are destroyed they shall be replaced by an equal amount of like notes or certificates of denominations of not less than $10.

Section 4. That hereafter no national bank note shall be issued of a less denomination than $10, and all such National bank notes, when received at the treasury or any sub-treasury, shall be destroyed in accordance with law and the National banking associations, whose notes are destroyed under the provisions of this act, shall be respectively required to substitute notes of denominations not less than $10 in lieu of those destroyed.

Section 5. That from after the passage of this act the coinage of $2.50 gold pieces and $5 gold pieces is hereby prohibited and the coins above named shall not be struck or issued by the mint of the United States and such coins when received at the treasury or any sub-treasury, shall be withdrawn from circulation and recoined into eagles and double eagles, in accordance with law.

Section 6. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint five commissioners to an international conference, to be held at a place to be hereafter designated, with a view to secure internationally a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money, by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, and for compensation of such commissioners and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of such conference, $80,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The Virginia Excitement.

Wilmington Messenger.]

There is a big stir in Virginia over the defeat of Gen. Lee and by the methods that obtained. The newspapers have much to say. The Richmond Times calls upon the Legislature to investigate before voting. It calls for a postponement of the election of Senator. It says, and it is right probably:

"And let us have a perfectly fair committee of investigation—one that will fairly and fully protect the honor of Virginia. The people will not hear of anything else.

This investigation may break up friendships, and may destroy the hopes of all the prominent candidates for the Senatorship. So be it. No sacrifice is too great to purify the political atmosphere and let the people know how and why their representatives vote. We make this demand for an investigation in the interest of no man, but of the people of Virginia."

There were some of Lee's friends who deserted him and went over to Martin. Money is intimated to have been used. Mr. Martin is being highly and warmly eulogized by old friends and admirers who have known him long. They say that as a party manager he is wonderfully astute. That may not be really a compliment, for most men of this sharp kind are venal and vicious and care not for ways and methods so they win. He is a fine lawyer they say, and of excellent character.

The Richmond letter in the Alexandria Gazette says:

"The thing that pinches the Lee people the most is the fact that delegates from districts known to be also solidly in favor of Lee cast their ballots for Mr. Martin."

Very suspicious that! It is said that the "young Democracy" slaughtered Gen. Lee who on his body wears the scars of wounds received in the great struggle. It is a pity for "young Democracy" to slaughter such a hero. "The old order changeth." The Danville Register says "the reports from Richmond are ugly, very ugly." It then says: "It is asserted that the nomination of Mr. Thomas S. Martin for the United States Senatorship was bought and that by corporation money." It is thought the railroad did it. If true, bad for the railroad and the fair name of Virginia. We must hope this is not well founded. The Washington special to the Baltimore Sun says of rumors:

"There is no denying the fact that a majority of the Virginia delegation favored Gen. Lee for the long term in the Senate, and the individual members do not hesitate to express their opinions of the result."

Geo. W. Redmond, the Outlaw.

Charlotte Observer.

A name which excited considerable interest on the Buford register Friday night and yesterday was that of George W. Redmond, the noted ex-outlaw. Mr. Redmond was sent up to Albany penitentiary 13 years ago, and was yesterday returning to his home in Transylvania county, a pardoned man. The story of his life, and the crimes which he was guilty of, would form an interesting dime novel series, but as told by him, now an aged and decrepit man, are pathetic.

There were five brothers, whose home was in Transylvania county. They were moonshiners and operated their stills successfully for years. On the 9th of March, 1865, Federal officers attempted to seize Geo. W. Redmond's still. He resisted them and shot and killed five of them. From time to time other officers were sent to arrest him, and he killed them as fast as they appeared. He was banded as an outlaw, and it was only after repeated attempts to arrest him that he was finally seized and sentenced to be hanged, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he was sent to Albany. His brother, George J. Redmond, was scarcely less a desperado, the number of persons killed by him being few less than those killed by George W. He was also sent to Albany, and there the two brothers have been all these years, George J. being liberated first, George W., through the influence of the chaplain of the penitentiary, was pardoned, a petition with several thousand names being sent on.

Mr. Redmond talked freely to the Observer reporter yesterday. The story of his deeds and his life in the penitentiary would fill a book. He is 61 years of age and his form is bent from confinement and disease, his health having given away about two years ago. His hair is gray, as also his beard and mustache. At a casual glance one would never take him to be a desperate, daring man, but after a longer look into the eye, one sees there a fire that not even age nor the penitentiary has dimmed nor subdued.

Mr. Redmond says he was not made to work in the penitentiary, and he speaks in the highest terms of the officers there. They are are humane, Christian gentlemen. He says he goes back to his family, whom he has not seen for 13 years, truly a sadder but a wiser man. He is worth from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

Judge Bond.

Wilmington Messenger.

Judge Charles A. Simonton, Judge of the Federal court in a Southern district, has been appointed to succeed Judge Bond, of Baltimore, lately deceased. Chief Justice Fuller recommended the selection. He is said to be well educated, a good jurist, and to have borne himself well as a Federal judge. That is much more than his able and vengeful predecessor did when carrying it with a high hand in the past. When Judge Bond died the Messenger had but little to say of him. It recognized fully his uncommon abilities, and it had a proper understanding perhaps of his malignant hatred and persecutions of the men of the South who unfortunately came before his tribunal in the days of infamy and red-handed villainy. There was no excuse for the injustice, the wrongs, the oppressions heaped upon Southern whites by this man of good lineage and excellent abilities. He outraged the South, violated the decencies of the bench, ruled with a rod of iron and hounded so far as he could the men of his own race who were Democrats. He is hated to-day by the men of 1865-75, as no other man is hated. His memory is an offence to them. They hold him to have been a bad, vicious, persecuting tyrant, wearing the ermine in disgrace, and illustrating the meanness and cruelty of a "devil," as one of our old leading citizens said to us the other day. They call him a "devil" because of his black heart and hellish spirit. The master of the human heart who wrote for all time and all peoples, said nearly four hundred years ago, that there were men—

"Dearest in a little brief authority * *
Play such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make angels weep."

This dead Federal agent and persecutor was of that number. Many of his victims still live, and live to detest his memory. He deserves to live in the history of Reconstruction in the South,—a work that should be carefully, thoroughly written at once, else many important events will be lost—and to be gibbeted with the Judge Jeffries, of England, perpetuated in its history, excoriated by Lord Byron in his one speech in the House of Lords, and portrayed in true colors in Blackmore's admirable novel, "Lorna Doone." The fate of Jeffries and Bond should be a warning to all men who are vindictive in persecution and abusers of office.

When Does the Year Begin?

The countries and nations of the world, with a few exceptions, begin the year with January 1, but that this system is arbitrary, and based upon nothing in particular, does not even need to be proven. The ancient Egyptians, Chaldeans, Persians, Syrians, Phenicians, and Carthaginians each begin their year with the autumnal equinox, or about September 22. Among the Greeks the beginning of the year was at the time of the winter solstice down to 432 B. C., when the "mention circle" was introduced, after which the new year began on June 22. In England, from the time of the fourteenth century until 1752, the legal and ecclesiastical year began on March 25.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it A. J. Cook & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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After the War.

From "The Old Dominion," by Thomas Nelson Page, in Harper's Magazine for December.

At first the news of Lee's surrender came borne, so to speak, by the winds, so vague was the whispered rumor, then taking palpable shape, as it were, as weary stragglers passed along the country roads, stopping in at the naked farms to get a meal, if there were enough left to feed a hungry man. Then little parties passed by with details of the surrender that no longer left any room for even the faintest doubt. And after weary days—it might be fewer or more—days in which it was not known whether loved ones might not been captured or killed in the last engagement, they came home foot-sore and broken, dragging themselves along the cannon-worn roads they had marched down so bravely four years before, and flinging themselves into the arms of weeping mothers or wives or sisters gathered to receive them, surrendered for the first time to despair.

The soldiers returning from the army found Virginia almost as war-worn as they were themselves. In many sections the country was swept clean, and the disorganization of labor and the depletion of teams had prevented the proper preparation of a crop. The horses which the soldiers had brought home from Appamattox were not infrequently the chief dependence for a new crop, and before the huzzas over the returning armies of the Union had died away in the North, the soldiers of the other army which had held them at bay so long were working in the fields, trying to build up again the waste places of their States. There is scarcely a professional man over the age of forty to-day who did not work at the plough during those first years after the war.

The complete prostration of Virginia—indeed, of the whole South—at the close of the war has never been fully apprehended by the outside world. It was not only that property values had been swept away, but that everything from which property values can be created had been extirpated. The entire personal property of the State had been destroyed; the laboring class of a country dependent upon its agriculture had been suddenly changed from laborers into vagrants, with no property to make them conservatives and no authority to hold them in check. Their dependence was suddenly shifted from their former masters to strangers, whose indirect if not their direct teaching was hostility to the former owners. The country was left overwhelmed with debt, with nothing remaining from which the debts could be paid. It is difficult to conceive of this even as applied to a small section, but when it embraces a great territory covering a dozen great States, with their entire population of many millions, the mind refuses to take it in. Yet such was the case at the South.

As Vance Predicted.

Raleigh News and Observer.]

We note that gold is being exported from New York to Europe. This is the season when money generally comes to us, but we now behold another sight. And it is the more notable because the wise men of Gotham some months ago assured the country that if the silver bill were repealed, gold was going to flow to America in an unbroken current. The reason given for this new disappointment is that money is worth five and six per cent in Holland, superadded to the fact that Holland wants more gold. And so it seems that the struggle for gold has now begun in earnest. Every nation will want more, and will resort to all sorts of devices to get it, and there is not enough to go round.

The Tariff Bill.

The St. Louis Republic hit "the nail on the head" in the following pithy paragraph:

"An old pulpit illustration is the case of Maomi, who waited until she could get a husband "just perfect." She waited 580 years. We shall wait longer than that if we refuse to pass a tariff bill until we get one which will please everybody. The Wilson bill is a good one. Get together and put it through before March.

"A newspaper," says a political wag, 'is like a pretty girl, because to be perfect it must be the embodiment of many types; its form must be made up; it has a weakness for gossip; talks a good deal; is awful proud of a new dress, and cannot be kept in humor without the cash." He left out the most striking resemblance, to-wit: The harder you squeeze it, the better impression you make.—*Pike County Journal.*

Too Late.

Perhaps Tennyson has written nothing which appeals to the hearts of all who read his poems more than the lyric of "Too Late." The burden of the sad refrain comes home with telling force to the hearts of those who have lost friends by that dread disease—consumption. They realize, "too late," the result of neglect. They feel that the dear one might have been saved if they had heeded the warning of the hacking cough, the pallid cheek, and weakening system. They feel this all the more keenly because they see others being rescued from the grasp of the destroyer, and they think what is saving others might have saved their loved one. When the first signal of danger is seen, take steps to avert the catastrophe. Be wise in time. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will drive away consumption. Do not wait until too late before putting its wonderful efficacy to the test. It succeeds where other remedies fail.

Is this a Nation of Perjurers?

New York World.

The argument most frequently urged against an income tax is that "it puts a premium upon perjury," because "the majority will lie out of paying it." These phrases are all quoted from recent newspapers articles in opposition to this form of taxation.

Are the majority of Americans, then, so dishonest a crew that they will willingly commit perjury for money? Is it the deliberate judgement of a large part of the press that American business men of the class to be affected by a tax on incomes over $5,000 or $10,000 a year are conscienceless knaves who can not be believed on oath?

If this be the fact, what security can even the courts afford to life and prosperity against easily purchased perjury at the hands of witnesses in good business standing?

Is it not certain that the man who will swear falsely to save a hundred dollars in taxes will swear falsely to make a fee of a hundred or two hundred? Are we a nation of knaves, cheats, swindlers and glib-tongued perjurers? Are the newspapers that are tiresomely iterating this argument against an income tax prepared to proclaim that view of the American people?

Mr. Simmons' Appointments.

Collector Simmons has completed the appointments of his division deputies and assignments of their divisions. There are twelve deputies as follows: W. P. Taylor, of Winton, for Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Perquimons and Pasquotank; Harry Stubbs, of Williamston, for Bertie, Martin, Pitt and Washington; Joe Daniels, of Halifax, for Halifax, Northampton, Warren and Vance; J. Wiley Jones, of Raleigh, for Durham, Johnston and Wake; J. A. Thomas, of Louisburg, for Franklin, Granville and Nash; J. F. Pickard, of Hillsboro, for Alamance, Guilford and Orange; S. G. Woods, of Purley, for Caswell, Person and Rockingham; W. F. Gibson, of Gibson's Station, for Brunswick, Columbus, Montgomery, New Hanover, Richmond, and Robeson; W. C. Troy, of Fayetteville, for Cumberland, Chatham, Harnett, Moore and Randolph; G. W. Suggs, of Snow Hill, for Edgecombe, Green, Lenoir, Wayne and Wilson; John C. Parker, of Oliver's, for Bladen, Duplin, Jones, Onslow and Pender; W. T. Caho, of Newbern, for Beaufort, Craven, Carteret, Hyde, Pamlico and Tyrrell.

Molly Stark and Her Descendents.

Chicago Post.

Mollie Stark not only did not die a widow because of the valorous battle of Bennington, but she lived on to become a noble mother in Israel, and at one time thirty or forty of the children attending the district school in what is called the "Stark district" of New Hampshire were named Stark. They were all descendents of the four children Molly bore to the hero of Bennington. Now, however, the name is almost extinct in New Hampshire and in Manchester, the center of the Stark district, only two or three persons are left who bear the name of the brave general of the revolution. Mollie Stark has a namesake now living in Alameda, Cal., a little girl of thirteen years, who is in the sixth generation in lineal descent from the heroine of Bennington.

Kentucky's Separate Coach Law.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The colored people who live in Kentucky, as well as the colored people who have occasion to visit or to pass through the state, are agitated somewhat over the workings of the law passed by the last legislature, which obliges every railroad in the state to provide a separate coach for the exclusive use of colored passengers on every passenger train that runs. The law also provides that no colored passenger must be allowed in any of the other coaches used by whites, and no white is to be permitted to ride in the colored people's coach, the penalty being a fine of $500 against the railroad for every violation of these particulars of the law.

Mother and Child are Doing Well.

Mrs. Brown was sick. Her friends said she would never get well. "What's the trouble?" "O, some kind of female weakness. The doctors have given up her case as hopeless. 'She may live for some time,' they say, 'but as for a cure, that is quite out of the question.'" "I don't believe it," said a woman, who heard the sad news. "I don't believe she's any worse off than I was, five years ago, from the same trouble, and I don't look very much like a dead woman, do I?" She certainly did not, with her red, plump cheeks, bright eyes, and 150 pounds of good healthy bone, blood and flesh. "I'm going to see her and tell her how she can get well." She did so. She advised Mrs. Brown to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Mrs. Brown took the advice, also the medicine which cures all kinds of delicate diseases so common among women, and—got well. That was two years ago. Last month she presented Mr. Brown with a ten-pound son, and "mother and child are doing well."

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Too High Pressure.

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This condition is growing worse every day. The rapidity of its increase is awful to contemplate. Our homes, hospitals, and insane asylums are full of these unfortunates, and are being crowded still further. There is but one solution of the matter. Recognize the importance of the situation at once, and take the necessary measures to overcome it. If you have failing memory, hot flashes, dizziness, nervous or sick headache, biliousness, irritability, melancholy, sleeplessness, fainting, nervous dyspepsia, epilepsy, etc., know that any one of them is but a symptom of the calamity that may befall you, and even though you have used so-called remedies and treated with reputable physicians with little or no benefit, give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine a trial. It is the only remedy that may be depended upon for nervous disorders.

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As

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Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 21, 1893.

THE HAWAIIAN MESSAGE.

Elsewhere we give the President's promised message to Congress on the Hawaiian matter, or rather, the evidently well digested summary thereof contained in Tuesday's press despatches. It is accompanied by an epitome of Secretary Gresham's instructions to our minister at Honolulu.

We ventured to suggest, in presenting the President's annual message to our readers two weeks ago, the propriety of reserving criticism upon Mr. Cleveland's course in respect to Hawaii until the promised special message upon that subject should be forthcoming. It was well worth waiting for. It seems to us clear that the President was in the highest degree justifiable in taking the careful course he has taken. It is natural that his action should meet with the angry opposition of the Republicans, because it necessarily revealed the high-handed and unlawful conduct of Republican officials.

The fact (if it be a fact, which is quite likely) that the dusky Queen of Hawaii is no better than she should be, and the fact that the monarchical form of government which her restoration would re-impose upon her semi-civilized subjects is theoretically a different thing from the Republican form of government which her enemies, with Minister Stevens's assistance, said they would substitute—these have nothing whatever to do with the rights of the United States in the matter. Hawaii is a recognized nation, as completely independent in public law as Russia or Great Britain. Therefore we have no right to interfere in promoting changes in her internal affairs. And if we come to the sentimental consideration of whether our sympathies as citizens of a Republic should not rather be extended to the opponents of monarchy in that distant island than to its adherents, the answer is that no one who has seen the dark races of the Orient (or of the Occident, if Hawaii be so near the dividing line as to fall within the latter's bounds)—the answer is that no one who has seen the dark races in their natural habitat would for a moment assent to the suggestion that they were fit for self government as we understand the term.

The President admirably says: "I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own, are to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our Government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants."

Let the jingoists stand aside. The President is right, and we believe the people—the loyal American people, who have not forgotten Washington's warning against entangling alliances—will heartily sustain his courageous stand against the clamor of the great journals and their Republican allies.

JUDGE BOND'S SUCCESSOR.

The President last week sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles H. Simonton, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit judge for the Fourth Judicial district, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday.

The telegrams announcing the fact say that "the first Federal office held by Judge Simonton, was his present office of United States District judge, to which he was appointed by Mr. Cleveland during that gentleman's previous administration. Judge Simonton is 63 years old. He was born in Fairfield county, S. C., but removed to Charleston when a lad and has since resided there. He held the rank of colonel in the Confederate army during the war. He has been active in the State politics and was one of the Democratic leaders in the State Senate for years."

North Carolina has in all probability lost this position by bad management on the part of those who claim to dispense our State patronage. But what a change from Hugh L. Bond, of the "Kuklux cases" fame, to Charles Simonton, of South Carolina!

THE CAUSE OF CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION.

Says the Wilmington Star: "And so with wool. They have taxed it so high in the raw and woven forms that good comfortable woollen clothing is a luxury that the toiling masses cannot indulge in, for the tax amounts to almost as much as the first cost. The result has been the crushing of our home woollen manufactories, and the driving of the people into wearing shoddy instead of woollen garments. This is not patriotic, rational legislation; it is simply, it divested of its fraudulent characteristics, refined barbarism."

This inability to supply themselves with proper clothing in winter is at the bottom of the detestable system of overheating the houses at the North, which is the prolific source of catarrh and consumption so prevalent in that section.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

The tendency in the Republican mind to attempt the cure of one evil by another is well illustrated by the economical ground on which Mr. Harrison's minister to Hawaii urged the annexation of that island to the United States. "He refers," says Mr. Cleveland in his message, "to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill, and the tendency to still further depreciation of sugar property unless some positive measure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawaiian Government and emphatically declares for annexation."

That is, we first shut out Hawaiian commerce by our unlawful bounty law, and then we unlawfully seek to annex her to keep her from being shut out.

THE LATE BISHOP LYMAN.

The Right Reverend Theodore Benedict Lyman, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, died at his residence in Raleigh on Wednesday, the 13th instant, of apoplexy, following an attack of bronchitis. On the Sunday preceding elaborate special services were held in Christ church, Raleigh, in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop; but he was unable to take part in this, or in a public reception at his residence the next evening in honor of the same event, at which Bishop Watson and Assistant Bishop Cheshire were present. He was apparently much better on Tuesday and was able to walk about the house. The next morning, while on the first floor, his wife heard a heavy fall. It was found that he had fallen to the floor. In a few minutes he was dead.

Thus passed away the venerable prelate, who had had a wider experience of the world than most of his cloth enjoy, before settling down to the quieter but more exalted and not less important duties of Bishop of the conservative Diocese of North Carolina.

Bishop Lyman was born in Brighton, Mass., November 27, 1815. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1837 and at the General Theological Seminary in New York. He was admitted to deacons' orders in Christ Church, Baltimore, Md., September 20, 1840. He served as rector at Hagerston, Md., for a number of years; went to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1850; remained there until 1860, when, with his family he went abroad on a two years' leave of absence, and when the war broke out determined to remain until peace was established, inaugurated an American chapel at Florence; made an extended tour of England and Scotland and went to Rome in the winter and there in the winter of 1862-'63, assisted the chaplain of the American Legation in conducting services; in 1865, at the request of the Minister, he accepted the position of chaplain of the Legation. An old palace, say the chroniclers, owned by a Roman prince, was rented and a part of it occupied as a residence by the Minister and a part set apart for a chapel, and here the Bishop preached to the large number of Americans who were wintering in Rome. When the lease expired the Roman Prince would not renew it unless the service should be given up. The Bishop then rented at his own expense a large hall, and here held services in '66-'67. "But," to quote his own words, "in the spring, when we were near the end of the season, the Minister was formally notified by Cardinal Antonelli that the services of our church could not be held after the present season within the city walls unless carried on within the building occupied by the Minister. Being myself most anxious to keep the chapel apart from the Legation as the only security for its permanence and stability, I decided to go outside one of the gates of the city and to take an apartment for our chapel where there could be no fear of any interference. With the entrance of the Italian army and the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope the way was opened for building a large church inside the city limits. It has since been done at a cost of $150,000." During these labors the Bishop occupied part of each year with journeyings to Europe, England, Scotland and went twice to Egypt and the Holy Land. In the autumn of 1870 he had a call to San Francisco, and was laboring there in the spring of 1873, when elected assistant Bishop of North Carolina. He spent the summer in Europe and on December 11 was consecrated to the bishopric in Christ Church, Raleigh, N. C., by Bishop Whittingham. On the death of Bishop Atkinson in 1881 he became Bishop of the diocese. With his consent the eastern part of the State was set off as a separate diocese in 1883.

We learn from Dr. Kingsbury that the late Bishop published some sermons and addresses and also wrote letters for the Raleigh News and Observer from England during one of his visits. "He has served his people," truly says Dr. Kingsbury, "with zeal, activity, fidelity and ability. Since 1883, the diocese has been divided. Bishop Watson, of this city, being Bishop of East Carolina. This relieved Bishop Lyman of much labor, as it narrowed the area of his territory. This year—only a few weeks ago—Rev. Dr. Cheshire, of Charlotte, was made Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, and now upon the death of Bishop Lyman will succeed at once as Bishop. Bishop Lyman has consecrated forty-three church edifices during his term of office. There has been steady growth. He was a clear, forcible speaker rather than an orator. He did hard and faithful work and his memory will be cherished as one who tried to serve the cause of Christianity and to extend the work of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina."

Bishop Lyman was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of the late Jacob Albert, of Baltimore, by whom he had six children—two daughters and four sons—all of whom, with the exception of one daughter, are living. His first wife died a few years ago and early in the Spring of the present year the Bishop married Miss Robertson, formerly of Charleston, S. C., who survives him.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer gives the following information concerning the Bishop's will: "The will of the late Bishop Lyman was probated this morning. The estate is valued at $40,000. Mrs. Susan B. Lyman and Mr. A. J. Lyman are executors. Mrs. Lyman is left the real estate and residence in Raleigh, and all the bishop's personal property and effects. To each of his children and to Francis and Albert Cox, his grand-children are left two pictures from the fine collection in the gallery. To St. Augustine's School 250 theological works are given, and the remainder of the library is left to the diocese of North Carolina. His executors are to sell his two houses and lots at Winston and turn over the proceeds to Bishop Cheshire, R. H. Battle and C. E. Johnson as trustees for the diocese of North Carolina, to be used as a part of the permanent episcopal fund of the diocese. The executors are directed to sell his real estate in Haywood and Macon counties and to divide the proceeds equally between the church of the Good Shepherd at Raleigh and the Thompson Orphange. The amount given to the church is to be invested until a permanent church is erected and then used for building."

His body was buried, in accordance with his instructions, in Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh, on Friday afternoon, with impressive ceremonies.

"The congregation," says the Raleigh News and Observer, "represented every grade of society, and many were present who, not following the dogmas and doctrines of the Episcopal Church, still loved and admired the dead, and by their presence added to the people's tribute to his goodness and greatness of heart and mind. Among those present were the Judges of the Supreme Court, many State officers, the ministers of various denominations, and other gentlemen of distinction."

The clerical procession consisted of "twenty-six priests followed by Bishops Cheshire, Randolph of Virginia, and Watson of East Carolina, and Rev. Mr. Quinn bearing the pastoral staff. The casket was covered with a purple pall on which was worked a mitre and cross of purest white. Two crossed palm branches tied with purple ribbon rested on the pall, no flowers being used. The casket was borne to the church on the shoulders of colored students from St. Augustine's School. Following the casket came the pall-bearers, twelve in number, wearing mourning bands of white. * * * The spot selected for the grave was on the brow of the commanding eminence that one first meets on entering the city of the dead. Here were gathered distinguished men in every walk of life, and many ladies and children."

The late Bishop was a man of excellent sense, devoted to the Church he served with such loyal zeal, scholarly, eminently candid, true to the last degree in his friendships. To his intimates, he was a most enjoyable companion, a good raconteur, yet unselfish in his manners. He became very fond not only of his work in North Carolina but of our people, and several times he has expressed to this writer his conviction that the latter were not only the remarkable people that we all know them to be, but the best people he had ever had to deal with.

Peace to his ashes.

THANKS.

We gratefully acknowledge the increased subscription patronage and the increased advertising patronage which the public has been bestowing upon the OBSERVER during recent months, and especially the increased subscription patronage of the past three weeks.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The industrious enemy is still working the bad health racket on Senator Vance. They said a week ago he had taken to bed, but the next morning the press dispatches reported him as making the Senate report against the Force bill. Again, a correspondent writing from Washington under date of the 16th says the Senator "is in bad shape and will probably not be in his seat this session," but on Tuesday he turned up in such force as to draw the first blood in the Simmons-Elias fight for confirmation. Try something else, gentlemen.

* * *

We have before referred to the delight which we experience in reading the Laurinburg Exchange. [By the way, the editor is son-in-law of our venerable friend, Sheriff McNeill.] Hear him on the unconditional repeal rushers: "We observe that some of the papers that shouted lustily for repeal are now beginning to see the force of Senator Vance's warning. They realize too late that "supplemental legislation" in favor of silver was only a sweet little subterfuge. We are sorry our brethren will be compelled to swallow large quantities of crow, but it is on their plates and there is nothing else to eat. We do not pretend to be wise above our fellows but when Zeb Vance takes a position it puts us to thinking. The man who looks for any supplemental legislation from this Congress needs a supplement to this head."

HOW PUBLIC OPINION IS MANUFACTURED.

The press despatches of yesterday contain the following, under date of December 19, from Washington:

The Senate Committee on Finance had the nomination of Kope Elias, Esq., under consideration at its meeting to-day, and after discussing it, referred it to Senator Jones, of Arkansas, as a sub-committee. Mr. Elias was appointed collector of the Western district of North Carolina during the extra session against the protest, it is said, of Senator Vance who fought the confirmation and succeeded in preventing it up to the time of adjournment. The President, however, again sent the nomination to the Senate and Mr. Vance is opposing it as before. It is understood that Mr. Elias was appointed at the instance of Senator Ransom who is laboring as hard to secure his confirmation as Senator Vance is to defeat it.

As a matter of fact, the cases of both Simmons and Elias were considered by the committee, and both were referred to the sub-committee, Senator Jones, of Arkansas. The person responsible for the above dispatch was therefore guilty of a suppression of the truth.

But what a tremendous change has occurred in this matter (or rather in the way it has appeared to the public) may be judged from the following, taken from an esteemed contemporary of the 12th instant (that is, only one week before the date of the above quoted press dispatch):

It is stated definitely that Mr. Elias will not resign, and he does not propose to retire. He expects the President to send in his name again to the Senate, after Mr. Simmons shall have been confirmed. Whether the President will do that or not is uncertain; for the Department has intimated that Mr Elias, by not filing his bond, has abandoned his claim to the office. The affair is in a big muddle. Ransom and Vance have settled on Melvin Carter for the place.

We quote the foregoing merely to show that even so wide-awake a journal as the journal quoted had been imposed on by the "news" of the Simmons propaganda.

A BIT OF FINE WORK.

A gentleman of high standing who travels extensively over the State informed us last Thursday that he found the impression prevalent among the people that Mr. Simmons's nomination did not need to be sent in again to the Senate and that he was secure in his place. When, however, it was sent in on Tuesday, the 12th, one would suppose the fact would have been heralded as favorable to Mr. Simmons. But it was withheld from all the Washington letters that we have seen, and appeared in none of the papers. The Newbern Journal of the 17th contained a quotation on the subject from the Charlotte Chronicle of the 14th, but we do not see the Chronicle—in fact, we did not know there was such a paper. A fair inference would be that it was withheld by the correspondents in order to prevent disturbing the impression referred to as prevalent among the people. Some uncommonly fine work in this connection appears to have been done by the Simmons propaganda. The press dispatches of the 12th announced that the names of fourteen recess appointees for Collectorships had been again sent to the Senate, including Elias's. Turning to the Congressional Record to see if the list also included Simmons's name, we were astonished to find that no copy of the Record had come to hand since this session began. That night (Dec. 14) we took means to have the government printing office forward the Record as usual. Before our letter could have reached Washington and been acted on, No. 8 of the Record came to hand (Friday afternoon.) Saturday morning (2 A. M.) a batch of Records tied together came. They were the preceding seven numbers, evidently sent in reponse to our complaint and by an employee who was aware that No. 8 had been sent. *No. 7 contained the re-nomination of Elias* AND *Simmons.* Except for our attention being called to the missing numbers in the way described above, we should have had no occasion to observe their absence. We do not know how our contemporaries in the rest of the State fared, but that is the way it came about that we were not able to print the official announcement of such an important event in the present struggle of the Titans, in last week's OBSERVER.

Of course all these strange happenings may be mere coincidences, and we shall be glad to know that they are. But if the Man-Eating-Tiger (whoever he may be) or some other "potent" but dark-lantern "influence" didn't pull the wires from a common centre, then the "doctrine of chances" has received a very black eye.

Now let the Democracy of North Carolina reflect upon this extraordinary state of affairs—this apparently organized system for suppressing the truth—and in these efforts to hoodwink them they may find an explanation of the great revolt which lett the Democratic party, last year, (under Mr. Simmons's leadership, by the way) in a minority for the first time since Reconstruction.

CLEVELAND ON HAWAII.

He is not in Favor of Annexation.

The President's message upon the Hawaiian complication was sent to Congress Monday. It is a document of about 6,000 words, and the instructions to Minister Willis, which was sent to the Senate, but not to the House, make an additional 3,500 words. The following is a synopsis of the President's message. In his opening paragraphs the President says:

Though I am not able to report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented, render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and discretion of Congress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a statement of the considerations that have governed my action.

I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If National honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of Government not our own, are to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our Government, and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants. Mr. Cleveland then gives a history of the situation as he found it, upon taking office; the then pending treaty of annexation, its withdrawal by himself and the sending of Mr. Blount to investigate the facts attending the negotiation of the treaty and the overthrow of the Queen's Government. Mr. Blount's report accompanies the message. It has already been published. Of this report Mr. Cleveland says:

The report with its accompanying proofs, and such other evidence as is now before the Congress, or is herewith submitted, justifies, in my opinion, the statement that when the President was led to submit the treaty to the Senate with the declaration that "the overthrow of the Monarchy was not in any way promoted by this Government," and when the Senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis both President and Senate were misled.

Discussing the facts and evidence relating to the inception of the annexation movement in Hawaii Mr. Cleveland observes that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the minister representing the United States in that country. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency and during his ministry, and was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. On the 19th day of November 1892, nearly two months before the first overt act tending towards the subversion of the Hawaiian Government and the attempted transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill, and the tendency to the still further depreciation of sugar property unless some positive measure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawaiian Government and emphatically declares for annexation. He says: "In truth the monarchy here is an absurd anachronism. It has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, the monarchy now is only an impediment to good government—an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the islands."

Quoting further and liberally from Minister Stevens' communications to the State Department, Mr. Cleveland says: These declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind, which may be usefully recalled when interpreting the significance of the Minister's conceded acts or when considering the probabilities of such conduct on his part as may not be admitted. In this view the President quotes from a letter from Minister Stevens dated March 8th, 1892, in which the Minister asks for confirmation as to his powers and duties in the event of a revolution occurring in Honolulu, and also one dated February 1st, 1893, in which Mr. Stevens declares that "the Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe and this the golden hour for the United States to pluck it."

The President rehearses the incidents attending the overthrow of the Queen and from them gives this deduction: Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States forces without the consent or wish of the Government of the islands or anybody else so far as shown, except the United States Minister. Therefore the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholely without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property. It must be accounted for on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor far to seek.

In further discussing these events the President says: When our Minister recognized the Provisional Government the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the committee of safety had, in the manner above stated, declared it to exist. It was neither a Government *de facto* nor *de jure.*

Of the state of perplexity this state of things placed the Queen in, Mr. Cleveland says: If the Queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone her course would have been plain and the result unmistakable. But the United States had allied itself with her enemies, had recognized that as the true Government of Hawaii, and had put her and her adherents in the position of opposition against lawful authority. She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she believed that she might safely trust to its justice. Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of the Provisional Government by the United States Minister, the palace, the barracks and the police station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the Queen upon the representation made to her that her cause would thereafter be reviewed at Washington, and while protesting that she surrendered to the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu, and declared that he would support the Provisional Government, and that she yielded her authority to prevent collision of armed forces and loss of life and only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo the action of its representative and reinstate to her the authority she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Cleveland cites a number of precedents as telling against the action of the United States in the present case, among them the admission of Texas as a part of our union, the revolutions in Brazil, Chili and Venezuela, and sums up as follows: As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions: The lawful Government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing a shot, by a process every step of which, it may be safely asserted, is directly traceable to, and dependent for its success upon, the agency of the United States, acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives. But for the notorious predilections of the United States Minister for annexation, the committee of safety, which should be called the committee of annexation, would never have existed. But for the landing of the United States forces upon the false pretexts of respecting the danger to life and property, the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the Queen's Government. But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all needed protection and support the committee would not have proclaimed the Provisional Government from the steps of the Government building. And, finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the Provisional Government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her Government would never have yielded to the Provisional Government, even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands, without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis a copy of which accompanies this message, I have directed him to so inform the Provisional Government.

Mr. Cleveland says here that, in his opinion, our duty does not end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction, but that a substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair, and that the United States can not properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its commission any more than in that of consenting to it in advance. On that ground it cannot allow itself to refuse to redress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power by officials clothed with its authority and wearing its uniform; and on the same ground if a feeble but friendly State is in danger of being robbed of its independence and sovereignty by a misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States can not fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation.

The President says: I have not, however, overlooked an incident of this unfortunate affair which remains to be mentioned. The members of the Provisional Government and their supporters, though not entitled to extreme sympathy have been led to their present predicament of revolt against the Government of the Queen by the infensible encouragement and assistance of our diplomatic representative. This fact may entitle them to claim that in our effort to rectify the wrong committeed some regard should be had for their safety. This sentiment is strongly seconded by my anxiety to do nothing which would invite either harsh retaliation on the part of the Queen or violence and bloodshed in any quarter. In the belief that the Queen as well as her enemies would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet these conditions, and in view of the fact that both the Queen and the Provisional Government had, at one time, apparently acquiesced in a reference of the entire case to the United States Government, and considering the further fact that in any event the Provisional Government by its own declared limitation was only "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America had been negotiated and agreed upon," I hope that after the assurance to the members of that Government that such union could not be consummated, I might compass a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty.

Actuated by these desires and purposes and not unmindful of the inherent perplexities of the situation nor of the limitations upon my power, I instructed Minister Willis to advise the Queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemacy as well as justice to all parties concerned.

The conditions suggested, as the instructions show, contemplate a general amnesty to those concerned in setting up the Provisional Government and a recognition of all its *bona fide* acts and obligations. In short, they require that the past should be buried, and that the restored Government should reassume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the Queen, and though she had been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that, unless acceded to, the efforts of the President to aid in the restoration of her Government will cease, I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence. The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the Provisional Government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of the sentiment of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful executive mediation, I therefore submit the communication with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Mr. Blount's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu, the instructions given to both Mr. Blount and Minister Willis, and correspondence connected with the affair in hand.

In commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of the Congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified to co-operate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., 18th December, 1893.

(The Gresham Correspondence is carried over to the next issue of the "Observer."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LET EVERYBODY attend GLOVER'S Mortgage Sale of Horses and Mules on Saturday the 23rd at 12 M.

LOST—A pair of SPECTACLES between Mrs. M. J. Pemberton's and the Methodist Church. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s Book Store.

BEAUTIFUL CUT-GLASS BOTTLES OF CHOICE COLOGNE at Sedberry's for Xmas. Just what you need as a gift for some dear friend.

DON'T forget to see that fine line of Xmas presents at Sedberry's.

BEFORE buying your Xmas presents give Sedberry a call.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in an Odell Type Writer, good as new. Apply or write to the OBSERVER.

FOR SALE.—A case, complete, of *Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies.* Address "Specific," care of the Observer.

ALL PERSONS that will bring in their tickets at once can get their Photographs finished by Christmas. J. T. WINBURN.

WINBURN is ready to take up all his Photograph checks. Bring them at once and get your Photos by Christmas.

TILLER is opening a select line of WATCHES at Moore's New Book Store.

TILLER is opening a select line of NECKLACES at Moore's New Book Store.

TILLER is opening a select line of SCARF PINS at Moore's New Book Store.

FOR CHRISTMAS!
GOLDEN CROWN COLOGNE.
To extend its well earned reputation will supply beautiful *cut glass containers* at cost. Only a limited number on hand.
H. R. HORNE.

Heliotrope and Violet Sachet Powders; "Crab Apple Blossom" and other standard Perfumes; Crown Lavander Smelling Salts; Celluloid Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets; A job lot of Laird's White Lilac Soap at one-third the original price. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.
If tested by drawing and not found entirely satisfactory in quality and price will refund the purchase money. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

The Saborosa leads all 5c. Cigars. No other dealer can get them from the manufacturers. H. R. HORNE. Sole Agent.

Try McDuffie's Hot Chocolate with whipped Cream and Wafers, 5c.

For Chapped Lips and Hands McDuffie's Viola Jelly is the best. Price 25c.

McDuffie's Chill Cure is guaranteed—it positively stops chills, or you get your money back. Price 50c.

McDuffie's Cough Cure will relieve the most aggravated cough. Try it. 25 and 50c. per bottle.

The finest Green and Black Teas can be had at McDuffie's Drug Store. One trial will convince you.

H. H. H.

WILL GIVE AWAY ON EASTER MONDAY (April 3rd, 1894) A COOKING STOVE LIKE THIS:

Also quite a lot of other things: Tin Toilet Sets; Maryland Roasters; Axes; Hatchets; Saws; Fine Grates; Buggy Whips; Coffee Mills; Tube; Spades; Shovels; Horse Collars; Hames; Bridles; Back Bands; Vises, and quite a variety of other useful articles.
Call and make a purchase and get a card.
Everybody who buys (5) five dollars worth for cash, between now and then will be entitled to a present.

A LOT OF USEFUL THINGS FOR
Xmas Presents
CAN BE BOUGHT FROM
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
—AND—
House Trimmings,
DRESSED AND ROUGH
LUMBER.
Oak Mantles and Cabinets
COMPLETE OR SEPARATE.
We can not be undersold. Enquire before purchasing elsewhere.
COOL SPRING MILL
—AND—
HAY STREET.

Isn't This Worth Investigating?

CONVINCER NO. 1.

"No medicine will give the permanent relief that the ELECTROPOISE does. In my own case of NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA it cured me after all else failed."
W. R. FRENCH,
Wilmington, N. C.

Electropoise
TRADE MARK
"Cures when all else fails."

CONVINCER NO. 2.

"I got tired taking medicine and bought an ELECTROPOISE two years ago. It has done me an infinite amount of good. Am as well as ever in my life."
WM. E. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.

We solicit correspondence and will be glad to furnish any information about the Electropoise. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.
ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER
January First Next
Our Customers and Friends will find us at
-No. 10 Hay Street,-
in the store now occupied by R. M. Nimocks.
See Notice of Consolidation
in next issue of the "Observer."
Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 21, 1893.

USE POND'S EXTRACT
FOR PILES, BURNS, SORE EYES, WOUNDS, SORES, Headache AND ALL PAIN
FOR COLDS, CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING
Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

DO YOU KNOW
THAT McMILLAN KEEPS JUST AS GOOD
GROCERIES,
BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY AS ANYBODY?
ARE YOU AWARE
That he sells them at a close margin, gets rid of them rapidly, which enables him to keep
Fresh Goods at all Times?
WELL IT'S A FACT
If you have your interests at heart you'll call and examine his prices.
Beautiful Tea and Dinner Sets.
Beautiful line of Vases.
Toilet Glass Water Sets.
Table Water Sets and Hanging Lamps.
D. A. McMILLAN,
11—23—93 FAYETTEVILLE.

Opera Lights
IS THE NEW HIGH CLASS
CIGARETTE
OF THE
National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.
IT IS THE BEST
Cigarette in Fayetteville.
CALL AND TRY IT.
A. J. COOK & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.
11—30—93 tf

Jackson Office Furniture COMPANY,
JACKSON, TENN.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
SCHOOL, CHURCH
—AND—
OFFICE FURNITURE.
Schools and Churches Seated in the best manner.
OFFICES FURNISHED.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
11—23—93 6m

Fulton Yeast Cake
Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the FULTON YEAST CAKE will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.
FOR SALE BY GROCERIES GENERALLY.
R. M. PRIOR, Agent,
1-9-93 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by R. Gainey, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book T, No. 4, Page 488, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 201 acres on upper Lock's Creek, known as "The Holly Gainey Lands," excepting the lands included in his widow's dower.
Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, Jan'y 6, 1894, at 12 o'clock
Terms of sale: Cash.
12—7—93 N. W. RAY, Mortgagee.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

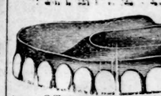
Dr. E. L. HUNTER,
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
2—23—93 tf

Dr. J. Vance McGougan
Has located here and offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—26—93 3m

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

NOTICE.
The undersigned has removed his
LAW OFFICE
from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.
4—13—93

S. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

After 8 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND GIVE A CALL TO
S. FENCHEL.
—DEALER IN—
High Class Whiskies, Brandies, Wines,
ALES AND CIGARS,
M. FAULK'S OLD STAND,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of L. F. Surles, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of November, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.
S. R. SURLES, Sr.,
12—7—93 6t Administrator.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 21, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

78 PAPERS FOR $2.00

We do not know of a better family paper for the farmer of North Carolina than the HOME AND FARM, published at Louisville, Ky. It is a 16-page journal, comes twice a month and contains practical information and interesting reading for every man, woman and child in North Carolina. Prof. Massey writes articles for the HOME AND FARM of especial interest to North Carolinians. Give it and THE WEEKLY OBSERVER a trial at the ridiculously low sum of $2.00 per year—52 numbers of THE OBSERVER and 26 of HOME AND FARM, about one and a half cents for each paper delivered to you.

Try this combination offer.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
C. GLOVER—Special.
W. S. COOK—For Rent.
MAJ. J. W. YERBX—L. M. A.
MUNN & Co.—Patents—4th page.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—On the Mend.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES—4th page.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Novelties.
J. C. HAIGH—Stockholders' Meeting.
MRS. M. J. PEMBERTON—Lost—Special.
Q. K. NIMOCKS & Co.—Removal Notice.
JAMES EPPS & Co.—Grateful—Comforting.
G. A. OVERBAUGH—House and Lot for Sale.
HARPER BROTHERS—Harper's Weekly—1st page.
TRUE & Co.—120 Dollars per Month—4th page.
FRANK W. THORNTON & SON—Ladies' Fine Black Dress Goods.

Following the habit in this State, the OBSERVER will omit one issue on account of Christmas.

Our citizens can now put their fire arms away as they need no longer fear foot pads.

Mr. A. S. Huske is moving his large stock of groceries into the spacious store in Thornton Row recently occupied by Messrs. A. J. Pemberton & Co.

We understand that a contract has been signed by the city with the Electric Light Co. for 20 arc lights. We are glad to know that at last Fayetteville's streets will be navigable.

The young ladies of the Methodist Church are making preparations to give a novel entertainment to be given the 5th of January, 1894. One of the main features of the entertainment will be the Juvenile Operetta, "Jack the Giant-Killer," in which 75 children take part.

Spring Races.

Mr. Geo. A Burns informs us that a great many owners of blooded horses are anxious to race here in the Spring. If the public will only give the plan encouragement, we can have some splendid racing along in April or May.

Newton Beers.

A very small audience greeted Newton Beers in "Lost in London" on Tuesday night. The play was rendered poorly, and the only redeeming feature of the performance was the comic songs by Mr. Chas. Thorpe and Mr. Worthy.

Dangerous Ferry.

We are informed that the flat at McNeill's ferry over the Cape Fear, five miles from Lillington, is in a dangerous condition, being unsafe from rottenness. It is not a bonded ferry and should therefore be more particularly looked after.

Fayetteville as a Manufacturing Centre.

Early in the new year we purpose giving a detailed description in a series of articles of the unusual advantages possessed by Fayetteville for manufactures of many kinds—its remarkable water power, fine climate, cheap sites and unsurpassed railway and river transportation facilities.

Reading Club.

The next meeting of the Reading Club will take place on Thursday evening, Dec. 28th, at the residence of Rev. and Mrs. A. J. McKelway, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp. Those assigned to parts in Shakspere, or to read selections, etc., are requested to come prepared. A full attendance is particularly desired.

Good Farming.

Our new Maryland friends, Messrs. Fitzell, are giving good illustration of scientific farming in their several places in this vicinity. We were especially struck the other day, with their winter cabbage plants set out in rows hilled up in lines due east and west, the plant being set on the southern face of the hill.

Gen. W. Lake, Esq.

We are delighted to welcome our old friend, Mr. G. W. Lake back home from Louisville, Kentucky, where he has spent several months and from which city he returns in excellent health.

Mr. Lake will resume charge of the Freight Department of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway on Jan'y 1st.

Installation of Officers and Banquet.

The Knights of Pythias will celebrate, on Tuesday, January 2d, the completion of their spleadid building on Market Square by the interesting ceremony of the Installation of Officers and by a great banquet and addresses by many distinguished gentlemen, including the Grand Chancellor, and other dignitaries of the order, who will be present.

"Music Hath Charms."

Remsburg's Orchestra is a favorite with the music loving public. Their three engagements for Xmas week are: Fayetteville, Wednesday night, Dec. 27th, complimentary German at the LaFayette Hotel; Bennettsville, S. C., Thursday night, Dec. 28th, Ball; Fayetteville, Friday night, Dec. 29th, tournament at the skating rink.

Mr. Cameron MacRae of the University, and Mr. James MacRae of the A. & M. College, sons of Justice MacRae, are expected to arrive at home the latter part of the week to spend Xmas.

Death of Mr. A. G. Harrall.

After lying in an unconscious state for nearly ten days, Mr. A. G. Harrall, formerly of this city, died at his home at Rocky Mount, at 9.27 o'clock Monday morning.

The particulars of the sad occurrence which caused his death, have already been given to the readers of the OBSERVER, and his friends in this city had anxiously awaited each message from his bed-side, hoping that despite the dangerous nature of his wound he might recover.

His remains were brought to this city Monday evening on the 4:20 train from Rocky Mount, and the funeral took place from St. John's Episcopal Church, on Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock. They were escorted by the order of K. of P., of which he was a member.

The pall bearers were Mr. John Underwood, Maj. W. F. Campbell, Dr. J. H. Marsh, and Messrs. J. C. Huske, Jr., Hector McGeachy, J. A. Moore, A. J. Cook, and Oldham Woodard, of Rocky Mount.

Mr. Harrall was tenderly nursed night and day by his loving wife, and her mother and sister. His two brothers were also in attendance at his bed-side.

Our sympathy, and the sympathy of the entire community, are extended to her who was always tender, and loving, and devoted to him who has so suddenly been taken away.

A Repentant and Candid Sinner.

They seem to be having lively times across the border in more ways than one. Our Marboro contemporary, the Democrat, contains this:

Mr. Editor: On reading the Democrat of the 6th of December, 1893, and in reading the clippings from the *Ram's Horn*, one of them set me back. I will repeat the words from the *Ram's Horn*: "When the devil goes to church he does not always sit on the back seat." I imagined that hits old Joel a heavy pop. I took it all in good faith. I knew that I had for a year or more put my seat in the back of the church. I was so far away from the speaker, that I could not hear what he said, so I changed my position and occupied the front bench of the amen corner. The *Ram's Horn* tooted a loud toot for me and if it had been one of them that went around Jericho seven times I believe my walls would have fallen; but, I am willing to believe that I am not all that he has enticed up there.

JOEL COVINGTON,
Covington, Dec. 9, 1893.

A Pointer for Cumberland.

A merchant of Columbus County, says the Laurinburg Exchange, told us a few days ago that the hard times are less perceptible in that county than any where else he had been. He accounted for it from the fact that the farmers had learned to run their business on the cash or barter system, and neither expected nor desired credit. They plant no cotton. They turn chickens, eggs, pork, butter, beeswax and grain into money. They keep out of debt. This may be a hard lesson for us to learn but we have got to learn it. Making cotton on a gold basis is draining the ocean with a sieve. It cannot be done. We must in some way become independent of National banks. This is the only road we can see out of the wilderness.

Railways Composing the A. C. L.

The Atlantic Coast Line system comprises the following roads: The Richmond and Petersburg, the Petersburg, Wilmington and Weldon and branches, the Norfolk and North Carolina, the Albemarle and Raleigh, the Midland North Carolina, the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta, the Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway, Florence, Manchester and Augusta, the Northeastern of South Carolina, the central of South Carolina, the South and North Carolina, the Cheraw and Darlington and the Hartsville and Cheraw and Salisbury.

Strange Phenonenon.

About five o'clock yesterday morning many persons stirring at that early hour witnessed a strange sight in the heavens. It was a light like a flash of lightning in color and shape, but remaining fixed for some two hours. In was in the arch of the sky overhead, and the sky generally bore an unusual flush. It was seen both here and by passengers who took the early train hither from Wilmington. As the sun rose the strange light "crawled away like a serpent." The phenomenon caused much comment among the superstitions.

LaFayette Military Academy.

It is very gratifying to observe the excellent results already obtained by Major Yerex's new military school. From all accounts, the teaching is all that it should be. But what is especially gratifying is the noticeable improvement in the bearing of the boys, now turned into "military cadets." The uniform and the military discipline have led to an *esprit du corps* and a general rectitude, so to speak, of behavior that are gratifying in the extreme.

Laying of the Corner Stone.

On Monday next, 26th inst., the children of the Fayetteville Presbyterian Sunday School will celebrate the laying of the corner stone of their new Sunday School building which event will take place on that day. Addresses suitable to the occasion will be delivered. Stereopticon views and other amusements will lend interest to the occasion. The ceremony will take place at 11 o'clock a. m.

The building will be a fine piece of architecture, costing $3,500.

Return of Mr. Grohman.

We but express the sentiments of the community when we say we are pleased to know that Mr. B. F. Grohman will return here about the first of Jan'y with his family to make it his home. Mr. Grohman returns to take his old position in the jewelry store of Messrs. Warren Prior & Son, and we are glad to know that they have secured the services of one so skilled in his profession, and so gentlemanly in his bearing to all.

Mr. H. L. Cook, of Fayetteville, is one of a committee of five, of the members of the Legislature, appointed by Gov. Carr to examine the books of the State Auditor and Treasurer for the past fiscal year. Mr. Cook left for Raleigh on Monday, where the committee meet to perform the duty assigned them.

People and their Movements.

Gen'l. LeDuc and Hon. G. M. Rose are in Wilmington.

Mrs. Justice MacRae is on a visit to relatives in Raleigh.

Dr. H. W. Lilly made a business trip to Wilmington Monday.

Gen'l. LeDuc and family are at Col. Starr's on Haymount.

Mr. Remsburg is to play with Miller's band at Wilmington on the 26th of Dec.

Mr. T. M. Royal, photographter will be absent from the city for two weeks Xmas.

Misses Laura and Nan Kyle are on a visit to their aunt, Mrs. Bogue in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. J. W. McNeill and Capt. J. B. Underwood of our city have gone north on business.

Miss Rebecca Haigh returned home today after quite an extended visit to friends in Raleigh.

Mrs. N. E. Bunting, of Wilmington, is on a visit to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. McDuffie.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Harper, of Richmond, Va., have moved to this city and reside on Maiden Lane.

Mrs. M. E. Weisiger is at home after a month's visit to friends and relatives in Philadelphia.

Mr. J. B. Starr, Jr., is expected home from New York the last part of the week to spend Xmas.

Mrs. C. D. Hill has returned to her home in Pittsboro after a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Horne.

Sheriff McArtan, of Harnett, and Major James F. Robertson, of Idaho, paid the OBSERVER office pleasant calls this week.

Mr. G. H. Haigh left yesterday for Wayeross, Ga., to spend the Christmas holidays with his daughters, Mrs. C. W. Huske and Miss Sue Haigh.

Mrs. LeDuc and daughter from Minnesota will spend the winter in Fayetteville. They are now the guests of Mrs. Col. Joe Starr on Haymount. We are sorry to learn that Miss LeDuc has been quite sick.

Mr. W. J. McNaughton will in the course of several weeks move to Augusta, Georgia. There he will associate himself with his brother who conducts a thrifty business as a druggist.

Death of Alexander McDuffie.

We regret to learn of the death by apoplexy of our esteemed county-man Alexander McDuffie, Esq., which occurred Tuesday night at his home in Quewhiffle, in his 63rd year. Funeral services will be held to-day at Sandy Grove Church by Rev. David Fairley. The deceased gentleman, who was very popular with his neighbors, leaves a widow and seven children.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association on Friday, December 15th, at the Hotel LaFayette the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. A. A. McKethan; Vice-President, Mrs. F. R. Rose; Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. D. H. Ray; Executive Committee, Mrs. Jno. C. Vann, Mrs. Ed. Smith, Miss Kate Matthews, Miss Mary MacRae, Miss Laura Banks, Miss Kate Smith, Miss Annie Gaster.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway

Tuesday's Winston Sentinel says: Dr. Lash, president of the C. F. & Y. V., returned last week from another visit up north and was met by one or two prominent officials at the depot. A Record reporter met him, but he said he was not yet ready to talk, though he was in excellent humor and the crowd at once repaired to his office where they were closeted for some time.

The report of the company, which is for the fiscal year ended June 30, shows gross earnings of $549,854, against $550,552 the previous year, a decrease of $1,197. The operating expenses were $353,909, being a percentage of 64 42, against $353,961 the previous year, a decrease of $52. The net earnings were $195,445, against $196,591, a decrease of $1,145. Increase of business by connecting with the Norfolk & Western and the additional output of the granite and brownstone quarries along the line about equaled the decrease in the general business and the reduction in passenger travel, which is always affected by a closeness in the money market.

Lumber Bridge Items,

We were pleased to meet Dr. Stamps of Milton, N. C., while on a visit to his son Dr. Thos. Stamps.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank McLeod of Florence, S. C., both of whom are well and popularly known in this State have been visiting relatives here. They leave to-day (12th) for several weeks' stay in New York City. While there the Doctor expects to prosecute his post-graduate studies. Your Cumberland readers will recall a pleasant visit from Mrs. McLeod then Miss Florence Allen.

Miss Lulu McLeod is visiting friends in Rockingham.

Our girls and boys who are off at College are expected home soon. Mr. A. G. Little and Mr. D. P. McGeachy have each been elected president of his respective class at Davidson College.

The spring term of the Lumber Bridge High School begins Tuesday, January 2nd, 1894.

The principal has secured a comfortable house for young men wishing to form a club and expects quite a number of students to avail themselves of the opportunity of boarding cheaply.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., held in its Castle Hall December 19th, 1893, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS: The Supreme Chancellor of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from our midst our esteemed brother A. G. HARRELL, therefore

Resolved, That we deplore his untimely death, and shall always hold his memory dear and remember his many good deeds and pleasant relations with his fellow men.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the afflicted family and friends of our deceased brother we express an earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be overruled for their highest good.

Resolved, That a page in our minutes be inscribed to his memory and his vacant chair be draped in mourning for thirty days as a further mark of respect to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Fayetteville Observer with request for publication.

A. J. COOK,
J. H. MARSH,
R. O. WHITAKER,
Committee.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 19, 1893.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Haunch of Venison—And How to Get it.

ROCKFISH TOWNSHIP,
Dec. 18th, 1893.

Editor Observer:

The last issue of your paper spoke of our camp hunt as at Spout Springs, when it was at Barbaque, four miles distant. It also omitted to mention the name of Mr. A. H. Slocomb who is a deer slayer, and was present and added much to the comfort and sport of the occasion, especially in helping Mr. Jerome, who much to the surprise and pleasure of his camp companions, was found to equal the best French cook, in directing and assisting the cook in preparing the partridges, the venison liver, the broiled ham, the boiled, poached and scrambled eggs, the delicious coffee and other viands that would be inviting to the eye and pleasing to the palate of the most disputant epicure. Permit me to say in addition to the above that it was great sport to be there and listen to the familiar and charming tongues or voices of Jack and Bob bolstered up by other hounds from the adjacent country coming in full cry over the bush clad hills and muddy branches, and see the quick and long bounds of the world's most nimble animals, hear loud reports of guns, see the last jump and tumble and behold such as were present tugging along towards camp with the end of a pole or rail resting alternately on the shoulders of two hunters bearing a fine deer.

Again, to leave camp and hear other guns and the shrill voice of one loudly crying Mr. Carver, Mr. Carver, Warren, Warren, everybody come and come quickly, for I have killed a deer—then to hear the dogs pass out of the drive, come up to the standers and hear one say that must have been the back of a deer I saw pass up that ravine and took it to be Bob (the big dog), then pursue the moving game for miles over the sloping bank and hills of the creek and river with an occasional sight on land or water of the object of pursuit, hear more guns and ride back to camp with a dead deer.

It was quite pleasant to be in camp with gentlemen like Messrs H. A. Jerome, A. H. Slocomb, W. N. Williams and G. A. Burns, to say nothing of the politeness and faithfulness of John the cook, Hector the cbarioteer, and Joe the errand boy, but paramount to all was to spend a few days among such good and clever people as there are in Harnett county. The only impairment of our pleasure was the absence from home of Messrs. J. & N. A. Cameron and E. Johnson, but the former wired us permission to hunt on his lands, which in addition to the privilege already belonging to Mr. Williams of thousands of acres and the large possession of Mr. Duncan McCormick which he so kindly offered us the privilege to hunt on, made quite a large and good hunting ranch, to say nothing of invitations and privileges tendered us by other persons, some of whom live in other counties.

I believe that my other hunting companions are with me in saying that W. N. Williams deserves our undivided thanks for his untiring energy and generosity in making arrangements for our comfort and pleasure.

The deer hunting season expires by law on the 31st of this month, but if we live we hope to renew our camp next October.

Yours kindly,

WARREN CARVER.

Feeble and capricious appetites are best regulated by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They do not debilitate, by excessive stimulation; but cause the stomach, liver, and bowels to perform their functions properly. As an after-dinner pill, they are unequaled.

People who have tried it, say that there is no better medicine for dyspepsia than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It may not give one the stomach of an ostrich, but it so strengthens the alimentary organs that digestion of ordinary food becomes easy and natural.

Scrofula eradicated and all kindred diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its vitalizing and alterative effects, makes pure blood.

It should be remembered that by far the greatest quantity of hundreds of thousands of bottles of Pond's Extract in daily use is used not by invalids but by well persons for the Healing of Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds; for relieving Lameness, Soreness or Headache; for curing the many minor ailments, to suffer which makes life a daily burden, to be relieved from which makes life worth living. This is what thousands mean who have no remarkable story to tell of a marvelous cure, for they had never any dreadful disease to be cured, but say. "We cannot keep house without Pond's Extract." Are they not right?

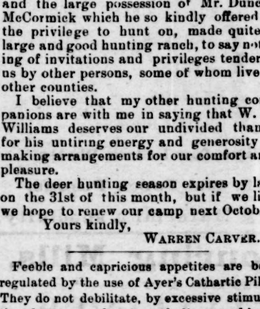
That oily and rough skin cured and the face and hands beautified by Johnson's Oriental Soap; medicated and highly perfumed. Sold by King Bros.

King Bros., Druggists, will tell you that Johnson's Magnetic Oil always gives satisfaction and is the cheapest.

Japanese Liver Pellets cure biliousness, sour stomach and all kidney and liver troubles. Small and mild. Sold by King Bros.

Rev. O. S. Stringfield of Wakefield, N. C., says: "Five boxes of Japanese Pile Cure cured me after 12 years' suffering. Sold by King Bros.

An old friend ought never to be forsaken in a hurry. This is especially true of a good watch or clock that has done faithful service or any favorite piece of jewelry which has pleasant associations. Particular pains in repairing everything of this description is taken by M. A Tiller, Jeweler, at Moore's New Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C. *(adv.)*



Mrs. L. Townsend
Rising Sun, Delaware.

Good Family Medicines

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills.

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, the very best family medicines, and we are never without them. I have always been

A Delicate Woman

and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla three years ago for that tired feeling. It built me up so quickly and so well that I feel like a different woman and have always had great faith in it. I give it to my children whenever there seems any trouble with their blood, and it does them good. My little boy likes it so well he cries for it. I cannot find words to tell how highly I prize it. We use Hood's Pills in the family and they

Act Like a Charm

I take pleasure in recommending these medicines to all my friends, for I believe if people

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

would only keep Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills at hand as we do, much sickness and suffering would be prevented." MRS. L. TOWNSEND, Rising Sun, Delaware.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES'

Fine Black Dress Goods.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF FINE

BLACK DRESS GOODS

in all the new weaves and styles. These goods are the celebrated Prestley's make, the finest black dress goods makers in the world. We show them in

EPENGLINE, DRAB D'ALMA,
PARIS CORD, SILK FINISH HENRIETTA,
LONDON SERGE, WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTH,
CHEVIOT, DIAGONAL,
WHIP CORD, HUCKABACK,
CONORS WEAVES.

Frank W. Thornton & Son,

LEADER IN FINE DRESS GOODS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
12—21—93 1t

The Bank of Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 19, 1893.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., will be held in their Banking House on Thursday, January 4, 1894, at eleven o'clock A. M.

1t J. C. HAIGH, Cashier.

House and Lot for Sale.

That desirable DWELLING located on the south side of Person street, adjoining Joseph Atkins on the west and the old D. J. Gould residence on the east, containing four rooms, kitchen and dining room. For particulars apply to G. A. OVERBAUGH,
Fayetteville, N. C.,
or E. L. GOULD,
Swannsborough, N. C.

12—21—93 4t

FOR RENT.

The Gillespie Street STORE and one OFFICE in the Knights of Pythias Building.

Apply to W. S. COOK, Chm'n.

12—21—93

WANTED.

The Armitage Manufacturing Co., of Richmond, Va., want an Agent for their Asphalt Ready Roofing and Asphalt Paints, three colors, red, brown and black. No experience necessary. If you are out of employment write them. 12—21—93 1m

King Bro.'s Emulsion of Cod

Liver Oil with Hypophosphates is the best preparation on the market, because it is prepared fresh just when wanted.

"VERNOWON TOOTH BRUSHES."—Every Brush is guaranteed, and should you get a defective one it will be replaced by a new one, at King Bro.'s Drug Store.

"CRYSTAL LOTION" WILL CURE CHAPPED hands, &c. No Lady's Toilet complete with out it, and it is an excellent dressing for barber's use. Prepared by King Bro.'s Druggists.

Come running to King

Bros.'s for Pipes and Smoking Tobaccos.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF "CUT" GLASS Cologne Bottles at King Bro.'s Drug Store.

"YALE," "CORNELL" and "LAFAYETTE" Mixtures of Fine Smoking Tobaccos at King Bro.'s.

"OLD GOLD" SMOKING TOBACCO AT KING Bro.'s Drug Store.

SABOROSA AND KING ROSE CIGARS AT King Bro.'s Drug Store.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

Good Middling dull.....7¼
Middling.....7
Strict Low Middling.....6⅞
Low Middling.....6¼
Turpentine, $1.00 to $2.00 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 25½ cents
Rosin firm at 70 to 75c.

Coughing

Leads to Consumption. Stop the Cough, heal the Lungs and strengthen the System with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It is palatable and easy on the stomach. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

NOVELTIES

—IN—

GOLD, SILVER,

&c. &c. &c.

RECEIVED BY

EXPRESS

LAST NIGHT

—IN—

BEAUTIFUL

DESIGNS.

Call and See Them.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

12—21—93

L. M. A.

"It does improve a boy wonderfully to go to the L. M. A."

The expression quoted above may be heard every day from parents who have sons attending the

LaFayette Military Academy,

and we would advise all who have boys to educate to familiarize themselves with the merits of this school before deciding which one to patronize.

If you wish your boy to acquire a good English education—such an education as every one needs, send him to the L. M. A.; if you desire to give him a practical and comprehensive business education, you can find no better Commercial School in the country; and if you contemplate giving him a regular University course, our Preparatory Department will thoroughly qualify him for entrance into any of the highest institutions of learning.

The Spring Term commences on the eighteenth day of January, but students may enter at any time, and several have intimated their intention of coming on the first of the month.

For "Annual Announcement" and School Journal, containing full particulars respecting the School,

Address
Maj. J. W. YERBX, Supt.,
12—21—93 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ON THE MEND.

Getting into comfortable quarters we will be better prepared to supply the trade promptly and well and right here winding up the old and beginning the new year.

Those who may not have patronized us as they should please make good resolves for the new year and accept best wishes that they and we may do better in the future.

FIND US IN THE
THORNTON BLOCK.
12—21—93 A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

NOTICE

To Tax Payers.

Owing to the hard times I have decided to allow the Tax Payers one more chance to settle their Taxes without additional COST.

Taxes paid before January 1, 1894 will be received without cost. After January 1st I shall proceed to collect strictly as the law directs.

It shall be the fault of the tax payers, and not mine if you pay cost Respectfully,

12—14—93 J. B. SMITH, Sheriff.

Elocution and Music.

MISS ANNIE T. GASTER is now prepared to give lessons in Elocution and Music. Terms reasonable. Apply at residence on Maiden Lane. 12—7—93 4t

Have You? If Not, Why Not,

Had that Watch of Yours repaired yet,

Remember that M. A. Tiller

AT MOORE'S NEW BOOK STORE,
REPAIRS WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS,
and always giving satisfaction.
GIVE HIM A CALL WHEN IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PIANOS New $150; ORGANS 34 stops $30. Catlog FREE Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

WOMANS WORK If you wish to engage in a paying business at home, address Mr. C. E. HARGREE Co., Utica, N. Y.

THE CHRISTY BREAD SLICER

MEN or WOMEN make $10.00 a day selling the "Wonderful Christy Bread Slicer." Write quick for territory. CHRISTY KNIFE Co., Fostoria, Ohio.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

12—21—93 4w

H. E. SHEETZ. Established 1870. W. S. SHEETZ.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Christmas! Christmas! Christmas!

Is at hand and all parties interested in the purchase of presents would do well to examine our stock before purchasing.

In addition to our already complete stock of PLUSH and WILLOW ROCKERS, CABINETS and LADIES' DESKS and many other things too numerous to mention, we have lately added a full line of PICTURES and EASELS which we are offering at prices to suit the times. There are also CENTER TABLES, HALL RACKS, LOUNGES and COUCHES, BABY CARRIAGES and BEDROOM SUITS IN OAK AND WALNUT, any of which will make an elegant Christmas gift. Don't fail to see our stock before you purchase.

Grand Rally of the People.

Ringing Resolutions Adopted.

Silver Dollars Must Be Circulated.

At the recent Convention of the people of Fayetteville and Surrounding Country, held for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby they might obtain the necessaries of life for less money than they have heretofore cost, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in seasons of great financial distress, when our crops were short and money scarce, and when we sought to invest our small surplus in such goods as were necessary for the comfort of ourselves and families, we have been attracted and deceived by flaming advertisements published by designing men setting forth as a fact that goods were being "sold at auction regardless of cost" to "close out the stock," "Goods below Cost, must be sold," etc., etc.; and

Whereas, in consequence of these misleading declarations we have been imposed upon and have paid prices far in excess of *cost* and far in excess of the retail price of goods of the same quality for sale by those who did not thus seek to abuse our confidence, therefore, we have

Resolved, 1st. That we will not in future give our patronage to such houses as advertise by sham auctions that they are selling goods at cost, until we have examined the stock and ascertained the prices of those who have always dealt fairly, squarely, openly and honestly with their customers—who have set no traps to catch the honest people; and

Resolved, 2nd. That in all our dealings with NOVITZKY'S CLOTHING HOUSE we have always received at his hands, and at the hands of his salesmen, uniform courtesy, and recognizing the fact that his goods are always what they are represented to be and that he is content with a small profit, we would therefore commend him as being entitled because of his honesty and square dealing to the patronage of the people; and

Resolved, 3rd. That being the only house in Fayetteville having a stock of Clothing purchased and received from Northern houses this Fall, we would advise everybody in need of Clothing to call at once and select their suits. No shoddy goods, no faded shelf worn, moth-eaten clothing—but new, bright, stylish goods; to be sold (not below cost) but for a small per cent. above, and even then at prices which cannot be underfigured.

There being no further business the convention adjourned.

A Grocer with any "Sand"

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. Pure sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days.

PURE SUGAR

You can buy at Raiford's.

Now, and through the Xmas holiday's Raiford will sell fresh home-made candy cooked at his bakery for 10c per lb.

10 cents per pound,

think of it!

Specialties: Fresh Sausage, and large Variety of Fruits.

10c. Juniper Buckets 10c.

Raiford's Bread and Cakes fresh and Wholesome.

LUXURIES: TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, CANNED GOODS, in fact everything kept by a first-class grocer.

W. F. RAIFORD,
12—7—93 At Dan McDonald's Old Stand.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

A large and choice assortment of CHINA; carefully selected and sure to please.

Fancy Dinner and Toilet Sets in English and American ware.

An elegant assortment of

LAMPS

at very low prices. "Yale" Lamps (the best out) reduced to $1.50 and $2.00 for numbers 1 and 2 nickle plated.

Tea Trays, Carvers, Scissors, Pocket Knives and Plated goods

Fancy Plated Ware will be sold lower than ever before. Call early and get your choice.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
12—1—93 3t

SANTA CLAUS

—AT—

PEMBERTON'S BOOK

—AND—

Music House.

Prof. E. W. Smith, Prin. Commercial College of Ky. University, Lexington, Ky., was awarded

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

BY THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

For System of Book-keeping and General Business Education, etc. Cost to complete Business Course about $90, including tuition books and board. Phonography, Type Writing and Telegraphy taught. For circulars, address, W. R. SMITH, President, Lexington, Ky.

Table Delicacies!

Seasonable Goods in Great Variety to Please the Most Exacting.

NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, CITRON, MALAGA GRAPES, CURRANTS,

all fresh and guaranteed to be the growth and packing of 1893.

Complete line of Fresh Made FRENCH CANDIES.

FRUITS, JELLIES, GAME, MEATS, IN GLASS AND CAN OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRESERVING.

FLORIDA ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, COCOANUTS, APPLES, &c.

EVERYTHING IN

TABLE DELICACIES

—THAT A CHRISTMAS APPETITE— MIGHT SUGGEST.

R. M. PRIOR.
12—14—93

Great Storm

—ON THE—

ATLANTIC COAST,

—AND AT—

MY STORE

I AM OFFERING

Great Bargains

—IN—

FINE

OAK SUITS,

Beds, Bureaus,
Mattresses, Chairs,
Tables, Baby Carriages,
Cribs,

&c., &c., &c.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.
10—19—93 tf

SAW MILL

—AND—

Turpentine Location.

Three Saw Mill and Turpentine Locations on the I. C. R. R. in Louisiana.

Fine Yellow Pine Timber in large bodies.

SENTELL & McKENZIE,
11—30—93 4w Hammond, La.

For Rent or Sale,

THE McINTYRE BUILDING on Person Street. For terms apply to

H. McD. ROBINSON,
11—23—93 Attorney.

U C NO POSTERS

FROM OUR HOUSE HEADED

AUCTION! COST! AUCTION! COST!

nor do we claim to be the only house in the city that deals in Clothing, but we DO claim to be

"THE LEADERS,"

as the quality of the goods and prices will testify.

Another Lot of FINE CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED!

Our stock is now COMPLETE, and as FINE an assortment as can be found in any house and of THE VERY LATEST STYLES

OUR GOODS ARE NOT OLD STOCK BUT ALL LATE ARRIVALS.

BUT TO MEAN BUSINESS.

call on us, examine our stock and get prices, and you will see at once that we can compete with AUCTION OR COST prices

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.
10—12—93

Mortgage Sale of City Property.

By virtue of a deed of mortgage made by J. H. Roberts and wife Elizabeth to J. D. Williams, and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book E, No. 4, page 32, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described lot: On Hayn ont, partly in Fayetteville, beginning at a corner in the eastern edge of a street, formerly E. J. Hale's corner, and running thence along said street northwardly ab ut 20 feet to the corner of a public alley, thence along said alley eastwardly about 330 feet to Robinson street, thence with Robinson street southwardly 200 feet to E. J. Hale's corner, formerly, th nce w stwardly with that line, formerly E. J. Hale's, 330 feet to the beginning; being the lot whereon said Roberts and wife formerly resided. For further description reference is made to said deed.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Thursday, 4th day of January, 1894, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Mortgagee.
H. McD. ROBINSON, Attorney.
Fayet

Saved Her Life.

MRS. C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

AYER'S
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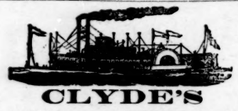

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Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1893.

President Cleveland was not disturbed by the resolution, asking for copies of all State department documents relating to Hawaii. Before the resolution was introduced he had given orders that all of the documents be copied for the purpose of sending them to Congress with the special message on the subject which he stated in his annual message would shortly be sent in. The message and accompanying documents are all ready and they will go to the Senate this week, and some of those documents will not make pleasant reading for republicans, either in or out of Congress. They will show a long series of plotting that is entirely opposite to what has always been the recognized foreign policy of the United States.

Your correspondent had a little chat with Chairman Wilson concerning the tariff bill. He said that the bill would be reported to the House this week, probably on Wednesday, and that he had been agreeably surprised at the weakness of the democratic opposition to the bill. The question of submitting the bill to a democratic caucus is still an open one. Personally Mr. Wilson is indifferent, being perfectly satisfied to leave it to his democratic colleagues to decide whether to hold a caucus on the bill or not. He thinks that the permanent benefit which the bill will carry to millions of our people will far outweigh the hardships that it will temporarily impose on thousands, and that in the end it will be generally regarded as one of the best tariff laws ever placed upon our statute books. He looks for minor changes in the bill, both in the House and in the Senate, but not for any changes in its underlying principles—the welfare of the masses rather than that of the favored few.

The internal revenue bill has not been entirely completed, but it probably will be this week. It has been definitely decided to double the tax on cigarettes; to tax playing cards, and to tax inheritances. The income tax is still undecided, but the probability is that the tax on net incomes of corporations, which was first agreed upon by the committee, will remain in the bill, the understanding being that those members of the committee who favor a personal income tax instead will be at liberty to offer that as a substitute for the corporation income tax and leave it to a majority of the House to decide which, if either of them, shall remain in the bill. Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, who is recognized as the leader of the democrats on the subject: "The fact that the corporation tax would bear heavily on many people with very limited means, while the individual tax would be collected from the wealthy who escape taxation in many forms, is having its influence. If the tax is levied on individual incomes the rich will then pay their proper proportion which they do not at present and would not under the corporation and individual incomes will be taxed.

The first result of the work of the joint Congressional committee which has for months been investigating the methods of the executive departments of the government will be seen when the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill is reported to the House. That bill will make some radical changes in several of the Departments, all in the interest of economy and a more prompt transaction of public business. Among these changes will be the abolishment of the postal note and of several bureaus of the Postoffice department, the work of which is not considered necessary. This is only the beginning of the work of the committee, which has three expert accountants aiding it in locating all unnecessary handling of public accounts and duplication of work. Its intention is to put the government business upon the same basis as that of the railroad or other big private concerns before it gets through, but it is already finding it a hard task as the employees of the useless bureaus appear to have more Congressional friends than any other class of government employees.

Democrats in the House are determined that the bill admitting Utah to statehood shall be passed, and if the republicans persist in filibustering to prevent a vote upon it, as they did last week, it will be made a party question and forced to a vote under an order from the committee on Rules.

The Senate will this week begin the consideration of the election repeal bill. Senator Hill will lead the democratic forces.

Well Said.

The Wilmington Messenger speaks an important truth in the following:

Mr. Cleveland planted himself very squarely in alignment with the Democratic law. We have copied his declaration before, but it will be well to copy again. In his letter accepting the nomination he said:

"The dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution, and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed, of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

The Democratic party has been always afflicted with many newspapers and politicians who were not genuine opposers of the protection principle. They are in the party now and they influence Southern opinion far too much. The truth is that a large number of readers in the Southern towns and cities read much of New York and other Northern dailies and you can easily see how they to a very considerable extent shape and dominate their views as to economic, financial and even social questions. We do not know a safe guide in politics, religion or moral questions among all the so-called "great newspapers" in the North. The most of them contain a vast deal of unreadable and undesirable stuff.

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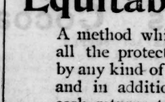

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NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Tokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:59 "
Leave Climax,	1:27 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:17 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

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TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Dec. 4th, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 47	9 51	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 07	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	7 00
Leave Wilson..	2 55	11 25	7 35
Leave Selma....	2 45	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 25	1 15	.....
Arrive Florence	7 05	3 27	.....

	No. 47 Daily.	
		A. M.
Leave Wilson..	2 05	7 35
Leave Goldboro.	3 00	8 18
Leave Magnolia.	4 13	9 26
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50	11 00
	P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Dec. 4th, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 30	7 05	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 27	9 20	.....
Leave Selma....	12 10	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 5	11 18	.....

	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 40	.....	8 37
Leave Goldsboro	12 00	.....	9 48
Arrive Wilson..	12 50	.....	10 35

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 15	11 23	10 40	.....
Ar Roc'y Mount	2 07	12 05	11 25	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 07	12 05	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 18	12 56	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Read leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M, Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:06 A M, Weldon 11.22 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 9:0 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

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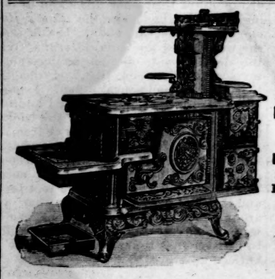

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